elect from Mississippi, who fought against Hooker in the clouds on Lookout Mountain. Colonel Lewis R. Stegman, of New-York, was introduced by General Walthall. Of General

Hooker, Colonel Stegman said: Old soldiers of other battlefields, officers of acumen and discernment, when brought face to face with the difficulties that were overcome on that misty morning of November 24, can scarcely realize how it was accomplished. But it was, and it is due to the genius of Hooker, who believed that men could do it; that the American soluers he commanded could accomplish it, and his faith was not to vali.

GRESHAM AND HERBERT

Colonel W. C. Oates, the one-armed Governor of Alabama, better known for his long Congressional career, was the next speaker. Governor Oates, addressing his remarks to the "Soldiers of the Lost Cause and Successful Defenders of the Union," made some pointed comments upon the

He closed as follows He closer as follows.

Something over two years ago, at the great havail review, when the Dolphin, with the Secretary's flag flying, passed out of Hampton Roads and by the long line of splendid sings of our new Navy-infteen in number—each fired a salute of seventeen guns; and when the longer line of foreign ships was passed, old Admirais with uncovered heads dipped their colors and each fired seventeen guns; and the forts in New-York Harbor gave forth like salutations to a man who stood upon the forward geck of the Dolphin in plain citizen's attire. With



WILLIAM C. OATES.

hand he could not uncover his head in ledgment of those salutes, for it hung limpuide in consequence of a wound he received Wilderness in 1864, when he was trying to the Union. Under the old mortbund status insligible to even a lieutenantcy in the Navy, yet he is the commander of all the I ships and skilful officers of the United Savy.

avy.

a this man, and how did he obtain that
a colonel. He obtained the position from
hand that made a distinguished Union
Secretary of State. Gresham and Herion and Confederate—the blue and the
distinction on account of the side a man
in our war stricken down, and all alike
lizens of this great Republic—thank God
cer Cleveland!
confize that the Union and the Constituone and Inseparable now and forever.

MORTON NAMED FOR THE PRESIDENCY. THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION SERENADES HIM

Chattanooga, Sept. 20 .- Governor Morton was named for the Presidency by Senator Edmund O'Connor at a serenade tendered him last night New-Yorkers present in Chattanooga, at e home of F. G. Montague, with whom he His policy as Governor was approved by Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader in the Senate. Speeches were made by John B. Stanchfield, of Elmira; Speaker Hamilton Fish, and Archie E. Baxter, clerk of the New-York Assembly. In responding, Governor Morton said:

In responding, Governor Morton said:

Gentlemen: The great honor you confer upon me to-night by your visit is deeply appreciated. I assure you. I did not come here to make any speeches; but from all I have seen here to-day and all I have heard, it strikes me that a great lesson in patriotism is taught by what was done on these fields, and from the results that have been achieved by the men who fought here. It is too late to make an extended address, or one that I feel should be made on such an occasion. I can only thank you for the compliment you pay in coming here, and I wish you good-night.

Referring to the departure of Governor Morton

Referring to the departure of Governor Morton nd staff from the platform at the battlefield yesterday, Speaker Fish said:

Governor Morton, recognizing the fact that this ras an occasion where only the heroes who fought n this ground should speak, concluded to leave on this ground should speak, concluded to leave before he was called upon to make an address. New-York State had no troops at chickanauga; therefore, why should its Governor weary an au-dience already tired by an oppressively hot sun? Governor Morton retired from the stage at a most

SENATOR PEFFER ONE OF THE VICTIMS Chattanooga, Sept. 20.-One truck of a passenger train on the Broad Gauge road to Lookout Mountain, while coming down the grade this evening, was thrown from the track and the car was dragged over the ties for 200 or 200 feet. The passengers were badly shaken up and bruised, but none of them seriously hurt. Senator Peffer, of Kansas, received a cut over the right eye, which required a few stitches by the surgeon to close. A report was received at the police station this evening that three men had gone into the cave under Point Lookout yesterday morning and had not yet returned. The cave has never been fully explored, it is said, but its galleries and chambers have been penetrated a total length of three or four miles. train on the Broad Gauge road to Lookout Moun

GENERAL BOYNTON HONORED.

This morning General H. V. Boynton's labors for the establishment of Chickamauga Park were recognized by the people of Chattanooga in a substantial of the Citizens' Executive Committee, a number of the prominent business and professional men of the mission in the Custom House and there presented General Boynton a massive service of silver, comprising 225 pieces, incased in a handsome box. The General accepted the splendid gift in a few words, being unable to say much. General Schofield, who was present, spoke of General Boynton's work in connection with the park, saying it merited the hearty approach of the entire American people. connection with the park, saying it merited hearty approval of the entire American people.

IS THE EARTH SOLID!

From The St. Louis Republic.

There is nothing more deeply interesting than scientific speculations and theories on the probable condition of the interior of the globe upon which we live. As we have shown in previous instalments of "Notes for the Curious," the temperature of the sarth's crust increases at the average rate of 1 degree Pahreineit for each fifty-five feet of descent. At such a uniform rate of increase we find that we must only descend to a depth of something like lainty only descend to a depth of something like lainty miles into the bowels of the earth to find heat sufficient to melt any known substance, and that a faw miles deeper all rocks and metals must be in a state of white-hot fusion. The majority of the scientific men of the world have come to conclusions similar to those which the above statement implies—that the earth is like an immense cocoanut their filled with matter kept in a floid state by intense heat. It is only very lately that this theory has been combated by a man capable of dealing with such a weighty subject. That man is Sir William Thomson, the British geologist, geographer and astronomer. Thomson has made calculations which were based upon the known tidal effect of the sun and moon upon our planet, and finis that the earth must not only be solid through and through in order to stand such a strain without heing rendered asunder, but that thousands of miles of the interior must be composed of substances much more rigid than any of which we have knewling. From The St. Louis Republic.

much more rigid than any of which we have knownedge.

A recent issue of a British scientific journal contained an editorial on this subject which declared that the existence of volcanees proves the contrary to "the new Thomsonian theory." Sir William's answer, in part, is as follows:

"To the objection that the phenomena of volcances contradict the assumption of a solid earth interior, it is replied that unquestionably the heat is very great far down beneath the surface, and that reservoirs of molten rocks certainly exist under volcanic districts. But, while the above is true, taking the earth's interior as a whole, the pressure is so great that the tendency to liquefaction caused by the beat is overbalanced thereby." the heat is overbalanced thereby

A NEW CORRELATION OF FORCES.

There appears to be an indescribable and immutable connection between bloomers and gum. No able connection between bloomers and gum. No sooner does the blooming maiden habilitate herself in the bifurcated garment than she is suddenly seized with an irresistible desire to chew something, and she forthwith proceeds to masticate a piece of and she forthwith proceeds to masticate a piece of and she forthwith proceeds to masticate a piece of and she forthwith proceeds to masticate a piece of sum. The sight of a bloomered maiden working sum. The sight of a bloomered maiden working her jaws in harmonious unison with her pedal motion is a common spectacle. The relations between the jaw motion and the leg motion are not strained. They seem to indicate the existence of a new correlation of force.

Professor E. V. Black, a learned scientist, who has been making a study of the biting power of the human jaw, finds that the force necessary to bite human jaw, finds that the force necessary to bite human jaw, finds that the force necessary to bite human jaw, finds that the force necessary to bite human jaw, finds that the force necessary to bite human jaw, finds that the force necessary to bite human jaw, finds that the force necessary to bite human jaw, finds that the force necessary to bite human jaw, finds that the force necessary to bite human jaw, finds that the force necessary to bite human jaw, finds that the force necessary to bite human jaw, finds that the force necessary to bite human jaw, finds that the force necessary to bite human jaw, finds that the force necessary to bite human jaw, finds that the force necessary to bite human jaw, finds that the force necessary to bite human jaw, finds that the force necessary to bite human jaw, finds that the force necessary to bite human jaw, finds that the force necessary to bite human jaw, finds the finds that the finds that the finds that the first human in the From The Chicago Times-Herald.

AN ANGRY CROWD AFTER A WIFE-MUR DEREP. IN FORTY-NINTH-ST.

RYAN HAD KNOCKED THE WOMAN OUT OF SIXTH-STORY WINDOW AND HER SKULL WAS

Department, last night murdered his wife in their home on the top floor of the six-story tene ment-house, No. 347 West Forty-ninth-st. The block extends from Seventh to Eighth-ave., and is known as "Mixed Ale Row," one of the most disorderly localities in the city. Ryan and the woman he murdered had been married about two

years and had two children. The murder is the culmination of a long period of ill-treatment to which the woman had been subjected by her husband, who was drunk the greater part of the time.

ANGRY BECAUSE HIS MEAL WAS NOT READY. Ryan returned home at 5 o'clock last night. He was ugly from drink. His wife, already disfigured by two black eyes he had given her during a drinking spell a week ago, was preparing supper. "You've been chinnin' again all day, an' there's nothin' to eat again," yelled Ryan, as he lurched

into the room. "I'll teach yer some chin music" he went on, as the woman shrank from him into the corner of

A heavy blow followed. The poor woman endeavored to pacify her husband, but in vain. For nearly half an hour the neighbors heard mingled expostulations and curses from the tenement, but they dared not interfere.

At the end of that time a succession of fearful shricks rang out from the Ryans' rooms, and immediately afterward Mrs. Ryan ran out of the door and across the hallway into a little empty room on the other side of the hallway. Her husband followed her, and then a window was heard

A moment later another shrick was heard, and then came the sound of a body falling into the courtyard below.

Mrs. Ryan was picked up at the bottom of the airshaft beneath the window almost before the echoes of her last shrick had died out among the high tenement walls. She had struck on her head and lay there dead, her skull crushed by the frightful impetus of her six-story fall. As the neighbors gathered about her their indignation heighbors gathered about her their indignation broke forth. Several people ran into the street and called Acting Roundsman Hyatt, who was standing only a block away from the house.

When Ryan saw the officer as he came up the stairs he started at once for the roof. He had hardly reached the scuttle, however, when Hyatt's hand was on his shoulder.

"I didn't do it," he gasped, showing his fear before any accusation had been made against him. But the handcuffs were on his wrists almost before he spoke, and the roundsman was taking the testimony of the neighbors.

A CROWD CRIES, "LYNCH HIM!"

One woman declared that she had seen Ryan knocked her out of the window. The woman's husband tried in vain to prevent her statement Male sympathy in troubles in the Row is usually on the side of the man. The roundsman took a

on the side of the man. The roundsman took a note of the woman's name and address, warning her husband not to interfere with her. Then he started for the West Forty-seventh-st. station with his prisoner. Another officer had come to his aid and the two walked on either side of Ryan. That precaution was soon found to be necessary. As the party emerged from the doorway of the tenement-house into the street they were surrounded by a mob of howling men

and women.

"Lynch him! Lynch the brute!" they yelled. One big coal-heaver jumped on Roundsman Hyatt and endeavored to drag his prisoner from his grasp, but the officer drew his club and threatened him, and he drew back. The station-house was only two blocks distant, but every step of the way the prisoner's life was threatened and his face grew white with terror. Ryan was locked up on a charge of homicide. The two motherless children were cared for by the tenants in the house.

AN ACTRESS'S SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

MRS. PAUL T. WILKES, A GRANDDAUGHTER OF PHILIP HONE, WANTS RELEASE FROM

for absolute divorce on statutory grounds would be begun within a day or two in the Brooklyn City Court by Mrs. Margaret H. Wilkes, whose maiden name was Rita Hone, against her husband, Paul T. Wilkes, of New-York City, Sloux Falls, S. D., and London. Mrs. Wilkes is playing in "The Sporting Duchess" at the Academy of Music in this city. She is the daughter of Philip Hone, whose body was found in the North River last March after a sensational disappearance. He was a liquordealer, doing business at No. 559 Pearl-st. The grandfather of the plaintiff was Philip Hone, an early Mayor of New-York, founder of the Union Club, after whom, it is said, Honesdale, the county seat of Wayne County, Penn., was named. Philip Hone's Diary is still in favor. Rita Hone, as she was called as a girl, was married to Archibald Mackey while still in her teens. The marriage was considered a good one by the friends of the contracting parties, as Mr. Mackey was connected with several old New-York families. The union was unproductive of happiness, however, and ir 1892 Mrs. Mackey went to Sloux Falls and obtained a divorce on the grounds of extreme cruelty.

Mackey, it is said, filed no reply to his wife's com-

plaint, and she got her decree in short order. Within two days she was married to Paul Wilkes, the son of a South Dakota judge. Things of Wilkes, George Shepperd, was shot by Wilkes for insulting Mrs. Wilkes in her own apartments. The couple were reunited in October, 1892, and after coming East and visiting New-York friends, they sailed on the Paris for London. In London Wilkes became an actor, and, it is said, was a member of an opera company which presented "Carmen" at Windsor Castle. London follies brought financial disaster upon Wilkes, and he finally sent his wife home to friends in this country, and followed after a starvation

this country, and followed after a starvation period in the English metropolis. Upon Wilker's return he found his wife with her uncle. Affred Galpin, a Wisconsin lumberman. He brought her back to New-York about a year ago, and they lived at the Barrett House, at Forty-third-st and Broadway.

On August 15 there was a falling out between husband and wife. The wife doubted her husband and brought proceedings, it is said, through Rufus O. Catlin, of No. 26 Court-st., Brooklyn, for an absolute divorce. When Mr. Catlin was asked about the case yesterday he absolutely refused either to confirm or to deny it.

Mrs. Wilkes, whose stage name is Virginia Paul, was seen by a Tribune reporter at the Academy of Music last night, and confirmed the statements here made in regard to the case.

CHINESE FOR THE EXPOSITION.

Washington, Sept. 20.-With reference to the dispatches from San Francisco in relation t admitted as participants in the Atlanta Exposition it is stated that the Treasury Department, on being advised that 200 or more Chinese were on their way to Ogdensburg, via Canada, to attend the Atlanta Exposition, notified the Collector of Customs at Ogdensburg closely to examine each applicant and to reject all who were unable to show conclusively that they were bona fide employes of the person holding the concession for the Chinese exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition. Acting under these instructions, a strict investigation was made by the collector, who reported that satisfactory evidence was shown by each of the Chinese in question of a right under the joint resolution of Congress to enter this contry to attend the Exposition.

Subsequent to the action above referred to and upon receipt by the Department of information from an officer stationed in the State of Washington, the collector at Ogdensburg was instructed by wire to admit no more Chinese pending an investigation. A thorough inquiry is now being made by an officer of the Department especially designated for the purpose, with a view of ascertaining whether or not the privileges accorded by the joint resolution have been abused. Exposition, notified the Collector of Customs at

From The San Francisco Examiner.

There is one curious fact respecting the animal creation with which you will never become acquainted if you depend on your text-books for information. It is this: No living representative of the animal kingdom has more than five toes, digits or claws to each foot, hand or limb. The horse is the type of one-toed creation; the camel of the two-toed; the rainoceros of the three-toed, and the hippopotamus of the four-toed animal life. The elephant and hundreds of other animals belonging to different orders belong to the great five-toed tribe. From The San Francisco Examiner,

WM=H-JACKSON=&(O

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DR. FAUNCE ON GERMANY.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE PASTOR OF THE FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH AT JENA

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AMERICAN AND TEU-

Rev. Dr W. H. P. Faunce, who, with his the pier from the belated steamship Paris on Sunoccupied his pulpit at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, in Forty-second-st. He was welcomed there by a large congregation of his parishioners. On June 19 last, the day Dr. Faunce sailed for Southampton on the steamer Paris, he received his doctor's degree from Brown University, his alma mater.



DR. FAUNCE.

Dr. Faunce combined study and recreation during tinent, spending a large part of his time in study-ing New Testament interpretation at the Jena Uniof Germany, with which Schiller was once

No. 23 West Fiftieth-st., and secured from him the following interesting story of his stay in Germany

"I sailed for Southampton with Mrs. Faunce June 19, on the steamer Paris, and had a most de-lightful voyage all the way over. The trip across pelled to take after leaving the ocean steamers. the near future, however, the American Line steam ships are to cross the Channel, running from South time, and will materially diminish the terrors which so many people now experience in crossing Channel.

on their way to the Cornell-Henley races. They gave they lacked on their return trip. Reaching the Continent, we made a flying trip through Holland, visiting Amsterdam and The Hague, and were soon at Jena, the seat of one of the great German universities. Jena is situated on the borders of the marked resemblances to that of the Berkshire Hills There were a great many American students at the gogy. The professors treat the American students with the greatest consideration and kindness, and it is no infrequent occurrence for the professors to with the simple German hospitality. man professors are certainly marvels of knowledge, but in culture and fineness of moral perception they are far below the level of the New-England States.

GERMAN RESPECT FOR LAW.

"I could not but admire the universal respect for law manifested by the Germans. As a simple illus tration of this feeling, everywhere manifest, one day I secured a boy to act as my guide through the forests. Suddenly, as we came to the end of a path, my little guide stopped short, with his eyes standing out of his head with terror as he looke up and read from a sign, 'All Passing Through Forbidden.' Immediately he turned about and insisted upon our retracing our steps, in spite of all I could do to induce him to proceed. In this I could not help marking the contrast between what the German boy did and what an American youngster would have done under similar circumstances. tron hand of the law is everywhere making itself felt in the smallest and most trivial affairs. Every article of food must be inspected. Every man per forming any public duty appears as an officer of the

"The Germans, however, are wonderfully lacking in their honor and respect for women. The women can be seen any day coming into the towns carrying great loads of hay upon their heads and huge baskets in which they load anything from sausages down to babies. They never seem to remove their burdens except to eat or sleep. There was a married student at Jena who was tabooed and practically ostracize by the natives for pushing a baby carriage through the streets instead of allowing his wife to do it. The Germans considered that he was performing a slave's service. Women practically are treated as inferior beings, though the Germans would not acknowledge that this is so.

ENCOURAGING THE LOTTERIES "Just as the United States has done away with

the Louisiana State Lottery, the German officials are doing all they can to encourage the lottery craze that has sprung up there. They have made it a governmental affair and the State forbids all private individuals to engage in the business. The State offers all the prizes and sells all the tickets. In many families it is the custom to give the children lottery tickets at Christmas time. This, of course, has a very bad effect on both family and business life. No man is too poor to buy a lottery ticket.
The Government claims that the people will gamble control its evils are in large measure abolished. The State claims to return to the pockets of the people whatever profit accrues after those employed to carry on the lottery are paid for their services."

Dr. Faunce laments the union of affairs of Church and State existing in Germany. He said: "Their clergymen are all State functionaries without any regard to religious convictions. They fail to understand the American custom of requiring every min-ister to be a Christian. All that the State demands of its dergymen in Germany is that they shall be good men, look after the children, administer the affairs of the parish, be scientific theologians and able to defend, against all comers, the Lutheran doctrine. They consider it absurd to require that a clergy man shall be a Christian in the American sense.

A MINISTER PREPARING FOR HIS WORK. "I found a pastor in the Hartz Mountains who prepared for his Sunday's work as follows: He are an early supper on Saturday night, consisting of sour milk and grated cheese, blood sausages and black bread, and lastly, the stoutest kind of German cheese. He then lighted his huge pipe, filled with strong tobacco, and at 9 o'clock in the evening, with a bottle of black beer under either arm, entered his study. By 4 o'clock on Sunday morning his sermon would be written and committed to memory, and he would then retire for two or three hours or sleep. This man preached good sermons, could discuss ably any question rejating to philosophy, science,

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utheran doctrine.

'My stay in Germany gave me a deeper conviction an I have ever had before of the absolute necesity of the separation between Church and State, eligious instruction in public achoois, given, as usus be, without regard to the religious convictions in the teacher, would be a great damage to religious elf. Any alliance between Church and State ust damage the Church more than it helps the tate.

must damage the Church more than it neeps the
"I visited Oxford on my way back and could
but note the marked difference between the German and English student life. Germany produces
a man of encyclopaedic knowledge. England produces
a man of culture. There are few professors in Oxford than can be compared with the Germans in
profundity of research, but these English professors
turn out men of culture, redinement and integrity,
who are able to man the British Empire. In knowledge the Germans are infinitely beyond the English
and Americans. In culture, fineness of feeling and
high moral tone I found them infinitely below us.

THEY HAD NOT MEADL OF TR. DOLGGE

THEY HAD NOT HEARD OF DR. BRIGGS. "The Germans have the utmost contempt for Erg the prominent theological professors at Jena if they were acquainted with Dr. Priggs. To my surprise I found that not one of them had ever heard of him r knew that there was any schism in the Presor knew that there was any schism in the Prishyterian Church in America. They do not condemn American scholarship; they simply ignore it."

After leaving Germany, Dr. Faunce took a carriage drive leading through the picturesque valleys of the upper Rhine and Rhone, from Cairo to Brieg. He said: "The weather was magnificent the scenery indescribably grand, and I can recommend the trip to any one who wants to get away from the raticoads and the din of city life. At Zermatt, the finest point in Switzerland for mountain climbing, I met Miss Annie S. Peck, who was on the point of ascending the Matterhorn, which towers to the height of 14.712 feet. Miss Peck was preparing a course of lectures on Alpine climbings, which she will deliver in this country. I learned afterward will deliver in this country. I learned afterward that she descended in safety, and is one of only two or three ladles who have ever succeeded in scaling that mountain."

"The feature of the mountain scenery in Switzerland that makes it so enjoyable is that in the highest mountains and the deepest vales there is see the smoke curling up the mountain side from cowbell. It is these manifestations of life that

so often experienced by tourists in other mountain regions."
When in London Dr. Faunce became much interested in the "Pleagant Sunday Afternoon Brotherhood," a movement recently organized by the Rev. F. B. Meyers for gathering the young men into the churches and halls from the streets of London on Sunday afternoons. There they hear bright music and cheerful addresses, and are formed into organizations for mutual help and sympathy in aiding them to resist the temptations of the great city. Dr. Faunce attended a meeting of the Brotherhood held in Dr. Meyers's church, at which 1,500 young men were in attendance, while the gaileries were crowded with women. The movement has already extended through Great Briatin, and has as large a literature as has the Christian Endeavor Society in this country.

by. Dr. Faunce said that wherever he went he was impressed with the fact that the standard of life and of physical well being was far below the American standard. He says that in general all the countries he visited were poor and mean as regards clothing, food, homes and home comforts, compared with America.

ANXIOUS TO LEARN OF THE DEAL.

THE LOCAL DEMOCRATS SPECULATING ABOUT WHAT HILL IS UP TO.

The work of choosing delegates to the Tamman Assembly District conventions, which are to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, went on in some districts last night. In others the delegates previously chosen met and elected Wigwam representatives to go to Syracuse The last of these Assembly District conventions will be held to-night.

The report that Senator Hill was in communica-

tion vesterday with ex-Secretary Fairchild and other Cuckoo chief regarding the size of the olive branch that was to be held out to the Grace-Fairchild people and the Ridder German-Americans, had a disquieting effect upon the Tammany leaders last night. They want to know what kind of a deal Senator Hill is making for them before they agree to let in any Cuckoo-Mugwumps of the stripe of Everett P. Wheeler, who ran as an independent candidate for Governor to beat Hill himself last fall, or William B. Hornblower, or Wheeler H. Peckham, or the Ridderites of the German Union. Hill, oit is the understanding at Tammany Hall, wants to admit these two outside organizations on a basis that one-third of the New-York City delegation shall be composed of the latter, and that Tammany Hall shall have the other two-thirds. Among the State Democracy leaders it is asserted that Mr. Hill has promised the 'outsiders' half the sents of the New-York delega-

Tammany Hall as to Mugwump representation in the Syracuse Convention and the Democratic State Committee, the warriors of East Fourteenth-st. want a cast-fron, rock-ribbed agreement that the Grace-Fatrchild and Ridder crowds will support the Tammany county and judicial ticket or a union Democratic ticket that Tammany will have the chief hand in putting up. Mr. Hill was reported last night to have said that he would advise admitting the Grace-Ridder "combine" if they would support Tam-many-Democratic candidates for the Senate and many-Democratic candidates for the Senate and Assembly-especially the Senate. It is believed in Wigwam circles that Hill is willing to promise the Cuckoos and Germans almost anything they will name if they will support candidates for State Senators favorable to his re-election, and that he is indifferent about the county ticket, and, if he can gain a Democratic majority in the Senate he cares little about the Assembly this year.

During a consultation at one of the Tammany district conventions last evening Senator Hill was quoted as saying that he was unable to reach any definite understanding with the Mugwump leaders on the ground.

"If Grace would only come down here from the White Mountains and take hold of this thing we might come to a speedy agreement," the Sena-

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tor was said to have added. There were reports last night that Mr. Grace might appear at Syracuse and head the supplicating delegation from New-York.

The primaries were held in Croker's old district, now the XXth. last evening, by the Tammany organization, and delegates were elected who will meet in convention to-night and choose delegates and alternates to Syracuse. Naturally every man chosen is aching to elect Croker to the State convention.

A STRING OF RUNAWAYS IN PATERSON ONE HORSE STARTS OTHERS GOING, AND THE

OWNER OF ONE IS BADLY BRUISED.

A runeway horse caused considerable excitement The horse was owned by George McGillivary, of Linden. His son was delivering milk to customers when the animal took fright. The horse had been left untied before a customer's house man went inside. It started to run and went express wagon. The runaway turned to avoid the express wagon, but did not turn far enough, and the front wheels of the milk wagon brought up against the rear of the heavy wagon. The express wagon the rear of the heavy wagon. The express wagon lost some paint, but the milk wagon parted company with its horse, and the animal, with the broken harness flying, went down the avenue to West Scott Place, into which he turned, using the sidewalk. Henry Sauer had his horse hitched midway in the first block. When the runaway approached, Sauer's horse began to prance. Mr. Sauer ran to catch his horse and was struck by the runaway and thrown against an iron hitching post. His horse broke loose and started across the street, and Mr. Sauer could not stop him until one of the shafts of his wagon struck a horse driven by Mrs. G. Dippe. The shaft cut a piece of flesh out of the horse, but did not penetrate to the vitail. Mrs. Dippe's horse was caught and quieted by a man who ran from the sidewalk, and then Sauer managed to control his animal.

Meanwhile the original runaway started for the park, but three men hended him off and stopped him. Mr. Sauer was badly bruised by being thrown against the post, which was started by the force of the blow.

GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE CAINING RAPIDLY. Albany, Sept. 20.-The condition of George W. Aldridge, superintendent of the State Department of Public Works, is so much improved that he is able to sit up for a few hours each day. If he continues to gain strength as he has for two weeks it is expected that he will be able to be out in about ten days.

SENATOR PEFFER TO BECOME AN EDITOR. Topeka, Kan., Sept. 20.—The announcement is made here to-day that Schator Peffer has bought a controlling interest in "The Topeka Advocate," a Populist week's newspaper, in accordance with his in-tention of engaging in the newspaper business when

FALL RIVER WEAVERS WILL NOT STRIKE. Fall River, Mass., Sept. 20.-After weeks of agitation, the Weavers' Union voted almost unanimously to-night not to strike for an advance in wages. The meeting was held in Music Hall, which was much overcrowded. There was a great amount of noise from time to time, but the sentiment was so overwhelmingly against a strike that there was no great discussion, and the meeting did not last more than thirty-five minutes.

LEWIS MORRISON IN "YORICK'S LOVE." Boston, Sept. 20 (Special) -Lewis Morrison played Mr. Howeld's tragedy, "Yorick's Love," to-night for the first time at the Bowdoin Square Theatre before a crowded house. The play has not been before a crowled nowhere before a seen here since Lawrence Barrett acted it, and there was much curiosity to witness Mr. Morrison's effort. It was an uncommonly good performance, especially on the part of Mr. Morrison and his wife. They were recalled several times, and Mr. Morrison made a capital impromptu speech.



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THE DESIGNER OF "OLD IRONSIDES."

From The Washington Star. Some time ago "The Star" reprinted from "The Lewiston (Me.) Journal" an article descriptive of the venerable old frigate Constitution of glorious memory, which now lies stark and gaunt at the dock in the almost deserted navy ward at Kittery, Me. The article contained a paragraph reading as follows:
"Of the original ship only a small section of the

Me. The article contained a paragraph reading as follows:

"Of the original ship only a small section of the deck and a few iron stanchions remain, but she was rebuilt much upon her original lines in 1313 and 1876, first by the son and again by the grandson of Hart, her original builder, so that she is practically the same ship which outsailed Admiral Brook's squadron and outfought everything at which she backed her topsails."

The words "original builder" in the paragraph quoted seem to imply that Mr. Hart was the designer of the frigate, and that therefore its successful career was due to him. This is not a fact, for the success of the Constitution, as well as all of the old frigates, was due to the talents of Mr. Joshua Humphreys, of Philadelphia, the designer and arcaitect of the American Navy. The moulds and instructions for the building of the frigate Constitution were sent by Mr. Humphreys to Mr. Henry Jackson, the Navy agent at Boston, Mass, and she was there constructed. In a letter from Mrs. R. H. Humphreys, widow of Major-General and Chlef of Engineers A. A. Humphreys recently addressed to "The Star" she states that Joshua Humphreys was appointed Chlef Naval Constructor by General Wasnington, and copies of letters in reference to these frigates from General Knox, then Secretary of War, and arting as Secretary of the Navy, there being at that time no Secretary of the Navy, there being at that time no Secretary of the Navy, there being at that time no Secretary of the Navy, there being at that time no Secretary of the Navy, there being at that time no Secretary of the Navy, there being at that time no Secretary of the Navy, there being at that time no Secretary of the Navy, there being at that time no Secretary of the Navy, there being at that time no Secretary of the Navy, there being at that time no Secretary of the Navy, there being at that time no Secretary of the Navy, there being at that time no Secretary of the Navy, there being at that time no Secretary of the Navy, there being at that time no

A CHAPTER OF COINCIDENCES.

From The Chicago Record.

"Several years ago," says Dr. S. P. Hedges, of this city, "I was visiting relatives in the old town of Sag Harbor, Long Island. One morning I went sailing with a friend and we touched at a village called Oldport. My friend had business there and he suggested that I wander about the quaint old village for an hour or two, a suggestion which I very cheerfully compiled with. It was a curious spot, and I found much to interest me; the streets were narrow and tortuous and the architecture was antique, if not actually primitive in many cases, In the course of my explorations I found myself in front of what was evidently a pattern manufactory; workmen were busy inside, and the noise of machinery in operation was not inconsiderable. Over the entrance to the large building appeared a sign bearing the name of S. P. Hedges. I was surprised to know that there was a namesake of mine so close at hand, and I entered the shop to make his acquaintance. I found him a man of about my build, complexion and age; he was exceedingly courteous and he agreed with me that the coincidence in our names was a surprising one. He was Samuel Parker Hedges, and so was I.

"I was named for my mother's only brother,' said I.
"Yand in was named for my mother's only brother,' said I.
"And in was named for my mother's only brother,' said I.
"This array of coincidences rather stunned us both. We sat down and compared notes carefully, but we could not prove any relationship closer than—say—third or fourth cousins. Still you will agree with me that the incident was very remarkable, if not, in fact, unique."

Gaiveston, Sept. 20.—Cotton firm; middling, 7 15-16e; low middling, 7 9-16e; good ordinary, 7 3-16e; net and gross receipts, 4,136 bales, sales, 526 bales, spiners, 86 bales; stock, 36,100 bales, Weekly—Not and gross receipts, 23,100 bales, exports coastwise, 6,142 bales; sales, 882 bales; spinners, 125 bales.
Norfolk, Sept. 20.—Cotton steady; middling, 7%c; low middling, 77-16c; good ordinary, 6%c; net and gross receipts, 213 bales; exports to the Continent, 455 bales; sales, 19 bales; exports to the Continent, 455 bales; sales, 19 bales; atock, 6,541 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 3,137 bales; exports to the Continent, 468 bales; coastwise, 771 bales; sales, 216 bales.
Savanah, Sept. 29.—Cotton firm; middling, Tige; low middling, Tige; good ordinary, not quoted; net and gross receipts, 3,800 bales; exports to the Continent, 6,550 bales; coastwise, 16,178 bales, sales, 6,137 bales.
New Orleans, Sept. 20.—Cotton steady; good middling, 83-16c; net receipts, 3,701 bales; gross, 2,635 bales; exports to Great Hritain, 2,112 bales; gross, 6,032 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,312 bales; to the Continent, 85 bales; constwise, 8,00 bales; stock corrected, 77,250 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,000 bales; gross, 2,0732 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,312 bales, to the Continent, 85 bales; constwise, 3,072 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; sales, 10,250 bales.

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS.

London Sept. 20, 4 p. m.—Consols. 107 9-16 for money and 107% for the account: Canadian Pacific. 59%; Erie, 12%; do. second consols, 10%; Illinois Central, 105 Megian ordinary, 20%; St. Paul common, 77%; New-York Central, 105%; Pennsylvania, 57%; Reading, 10%; Megian Central, new 4 per cent bonds, 17; Louisville and Nashville, 65%; Atchison common, 23%, 4:30 p. m.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is 600,000.

6:30 p. m.—Paria advices quote 3 per cent rentes at 101 france for the account, and exchange on London as 25 francs 20% centimes for checks.